

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

SONTAG - WAXILL WTA
Public Water Supply Name

0390006

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- ☒ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) *ON CCR REPORT*
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/17/15 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: / /

- ☐ As a URL (Provide URL)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message

☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS

Date Published: 6/17/15

→ SONTAG - WAXILL WTA OFFICE

☒ CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/17/15

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**:

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Bobby Selman / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-24-15
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID #390006

JUNE 11, 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from three wells drawing water from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alvin Ashley at 601-587-0820. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the last Thursday of each month at 6:00PM at the Sontag Community Center located at 979 Sontag Nola Road.

Sontag Wanilla Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2014	1.30 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.10-low 1.60-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	5-2-12*	.00074 .00068 .00063	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Chromium	N	5-2-12*	.00075 .00169	0	ppm	.1	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	7/09/14	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	5-2-12*	0.764 0.832 0.869	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	7/09/14	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	7/09/14	18.1	0	Ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	7/09/14	20.0	0	Ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* MOST RECENT SAMPLE

CB

Radioactive Contaminants:

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

***** Additional Information for Lead*****

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sontag-Wanilla Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

This CCR Report will not be delivered by mail but you may obtain a copy at our office.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

1. Be nice and sweet to your neighbors. They can pick your mail, feed the pets, water the plants, and watch your house. You may even get them to mow the yard for you in exchange for all the fresh veggies they want from your garden while you are gone.

2. Get everything in good shape before you leave. Mow, trim, weed, water, and put fresh mulch to keep the soil from drying out are important. Group all your pots and plants together and put them under the shade. A well-kept yard will tip off the hooligans and burglars that you're away and there will be as much to do in the yard when you get back.

3. Harvest all you can from your vegetable garden. We can cultivate and stake anything that needs it. Tell your neighbors to harvest what they want. This is two-fold—it pleases your neighbors and frequent harvesting keeps your veggie productive.

4. It may be worth your while to invest in a battery-operated water timer to do some of the watering automatically while you're away. These attach to faucet and are relatively cheap—\$15-25 depending on how fancy you get. All you do is program the timer and it will run on the set or days you wish. It can be set to run a drip system or a common watering device such as a sprinkler or soaker hose.

(Mistflower)
 Solidago spp. (Goldenrod)
 Gaillardia spp. (Blanket-flower)
 The one you might have trouble finding in the garden centers is Queen Anne's lace. Best way to start this one is to gather the seeds from the plants—they are blooming everywhere right now and sow where they are to grow either this fall for southern Mississippi or next spring for north Mississippi. This one is a biennial, so let it reseed (or you can gather the seed) if you want a steady supply of these in your garden. Mistflower and oxeye daisy, if not found in the garden centers, can easily be ordered from any number of mail order sources—or get a friend who has some to share!
Vegetables
 Ninety degree temperatures and ten mile per hour wind increase water use by most vegetables. Now is the time to irrigate and squash twice a week with an inch each time. Container gardeners should be ready to water daily.
 Ninety degree temperatures are also hard on gardeners. Wear sunscreen or clothing to protect your skin. Stay hydrated. Work in the evening if your schedule permits. Early morning is the coolest part of the day, but dew in the plants makes it easy to transfer diseases from one plant to another.
 Those of us trying to sneak a late maturing crop of broccoli or cauliflower should check twice a day. The high temperatures speed up the rate of maturity and the broccoli heads look tight in the morning. Be opening in the evening. Remove tomatoes, peppers, squash showing symptoms of blossom end rot. The fruit matures to use sugars and water

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THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAWRENCE COUNTY

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for LAWRENCE COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS, a newspaper published in the City of Monticello, Lawrence County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: June 17, 2015
DATE: _____
DATE: _____
DATE: _____
DATE: _____

Published 7 times

(Signed)

(Clerk of the Lawrence County Press)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
 14th day of June, 2015

A Notary Public in and for the
County of Lawrence, State of Mississippi.

